



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

but to adjust the moral obligations of the sexes, by placing man and wife on an equal footing under the law. Equal pay for equal work, in callings open to both men and women, is asked for on similar grounds; firstly, as a matter of economic justice, and, secondly, in order that the woman, as a citizen, may have the same opportunities and the same advantages as the man, and be under no temptation to accept, for economic reasons, the first offer of marriage that is made to her.

So with other reforms. Women in New Zealand, like women elsewhere, are, of course, influenced by their feelings; but, in advocating matters of public policy, they are seldom at a loss for sound constitutional or economic reasons. For instance, in asking for special legislative and administrative machinery to deal educationally with the waifs and strays of society, they plead humanity, it is true, but they take their stand chiefly on the ground that society suffers, not only morally but economically, by having citizens who have not enjoyed human sympathy and educational care in their youth.

Notwithstanding the good sense exhibited by women in connection with these and other matters, there are, in New Zealand as elsewhere, grave and reverend persons who regard the whole woman movement as reactionary, and even look upon it as a menace to the very foundations of society. But, surely, they may possess their souls in patience. Man need have no fear, at least, that women will unfeminize themselves. They will still be mothers, sisters, sweethearts and wives, and it will be only in exceptional cases that they will compete directly with men in governing the world, or in doing its more strenuous work. There are vocations of paramount importance to which women are never likely to turn their serious attention; for example, those of the navigator, the explorer, the soldier, the pioneer, the bushfeller, teamster, roadman, engineer, builder and bridgemaker. But, as a citizen, woman's human and economic value is equal to that of man, and, therefore, in citizenship, she claims to be in every respect the man's equal. On this plane there must be no economic or other distinctions. This is all that is meant by the woman movement—at least in New Zealand.

JOHN CHRISTIE.

#### WHEAT PRODUCTION FROM A FARMER'S STANDPOINT.

WITHOUT presuming to attack any position taken by Mr. Hyde in the February REVIEW, can it not be shown that the danger of a wheat famine in 1931 is, perhaps, purely imaginary? Mr. Hyde overlooks the possibilities of greater production upon the present area of improved land, except as it may be aided by science. It is to this feature that, omitting what may be expected from methods not already in use, the discussion will be confined.

For several years prices have, quite generally, been unremunerative and production consequently limited. Farmers have refrained from hiring help and have contented themselves with what could be produced by the family. I know of no farm that is yielding to its fullest capacity; yet some are producing more than twice as much per acre as adjoining farms equally good.

To illustrate: A farm of 200 acres, 160 of which are improved, receiving careful treatment and above the average condition of farms in the vicinity, has a cash income of from \$600 to \$700 yearly as the result of the work of two men. An adjoining farm of 40 acres, with the same labor, averages about \$500. A "river" farm of 40 acres, with a little more work, gives about \$1,000.

Small holdings, diversity of crops, and profitable prices will more than double our production without any increase in the area of improved land. France, with nine times our population to the square mile, produced over eight bushels of wheat *per capita* for the five years ending with 1897. Our production for the same period was but little more than seven bushels *per capita*. Let us see what that means.

As it would be manifestly unfair to compare France with the entire United States, let us take these twelve States: Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan. This is our great agricultural region and is primarily as fertile as France. These States have an area 3.7 times that of France. Her population is 38,000,000. At the same ratio the States in question should contain a population of 140,000,000. At eight bushels *per capita* they would produce 1,120,000,000 bushels or 400,000,000 more than Mr. Hyde says we shall need.

Should these states reach the average already attained by Iowa, they would produce as much of the principal crops as does the whole United States at present. From 1870 to 1896, the North Atlantic States averaged 14.1 bushels of wheat. Mr. Hyde speaks of the very high average obtained by the Western States because of irrigation. For the same period their average was but 14.2. From 1890 to 1896, the North Atlantic States stood 14.9 against 14.7 for the Western States. In corn, the North Atlantic States exceeded all other sections, and were above the average in the production of oats.

There is no evidence that the yield will be less in the future than in the past. Quite the contrary is probable.

Let the great region, the Central States, adopt the methods which obtain in the Eastern States, and a marvelous increase in yield will surely follow.

The silo is adding very greatly to the productiveness of farms in the Eastern States. Every silo decreases the number of acres required to keep a cow, adds to the area that may be devoted to other crops and lessens the demand for Western corn. Yet we are only at the beginning of the experiment.

Is the result which has been suggested impossible of achievement? If so, there are still left three-fourths of the area of our country to contribute toward the deficiency.

For the four years ending with 1896, we exported to France a little less than four and a half million bushels annually. With a much greater consumption *per capita* than ours, she is very nearly self-supporting. With as dense a population, the Central States would have more than the total estimated population of the United States in 1931. Wherein are their agricultural possibilities inferior to the present attainments of France?

G. A. PARCELL.